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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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■ Negroes and whites work and live together as equals at the Randolph Air Force Base. This article describes a visit the writer made to the base in May.

No Jim Crow at Randolph

By Donald Jones

"IT is the policy of the United States Air Force that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Air Force without regard to race, color, religion or national origin."

That is the first paragraph of the Air Force directive dated May 11, 1949, which establishes policy for Air Force personnel and which goes on, in its text, to enumerate the specifics that led toward disbanding of all jim-crow Air Force units and integration of Negro servicemen.

The policy is clearly stated, concise, apparently without jokers or double meaning. But how is it being implemented? Are Negroes really being given "equality of treatment and opportunity," which means the same treatment and opportunity? Particularly in the South, where community mores have hitherto dictated so rigid a policy of segregation that even the Federal government has felt obliged to conform, has integration been effected without quibble or compromise?

It was to secure answers to these questions and here record them that the writer decided to visit Randolph Air Force Base at San Antonio, deep in the heart of Texas, and see for himself. Randolph was selected for a couple of reasons. First, this vast, beautiful installation, a small city of more than 5,000 men, women and children complete with schools and every modern urban facility, is so well known as to symbolize in the minds of all Americans everything that the Air Force means and is. And secondly, a choice of one of the half dozen or more major Air Force bases in Texas simply had to be made unless at least a day was available for the study of each—and only one day *was* available. Thus it was Randolph.

Because the writer did not want to handicap his appraisal with the suspicion that what he saw was perhaps a "dress parade," he went to Randolph unannounced. In a surprisingly short time and with a mini-

DONAL JONES *is southwest regional secretary of the NAACP*

mum of the expected red tape he had an interview with Col. J. G. Fowler, Commanding Officer, and Major J. G. Fussell and Lt. N. H. Traverso, both of the office of Public Information. The interview took place in Col. Fowler's impressive office housed in the magnificent, tower-topped administration building that is the obvious pride of the base.

Col. Fowler, a tall, slim, stern, ramrod-straight man in perhaps his late forties, was emphatic on one point particularly.

"We have a project (integration) going here of which we are proud and jealous," he said in effect, "and we want nothing said or done that will jeopardize it. If the concern of you and your organization is to present the picture as it is here you will have our full cooperation in getting your story."

He was assured that this was the case and forthwith designated Lt. Traverso to conduct the writer on a tour of the base. First, however, he had a few things he wanted to say.

COMPLETELY INTEGRATED

"Our practice here," said Col. Fowler, "is strict adherence to the policy laid down by the directive. This base is completely integrated. When our men leave these gates the state of Texas takes over, but here they understand that race makes no difference. Our men are assigned according to their qualifications, and promotions are on the basis of merit. Two Negro officers are among our flight instructors, and their cadet students are both white and Negro."

What was the percentage of Negro cadets being trained as officer pilots?

"We have 11 Negroes among 437 cadets. There is a reason for the low percentage. When Negroes were assigned to separate Air Force units, the tendency was to relax enlistment qualifications since they were only competing among themselves. Now, all must meet a single rigid standard, and because frequently the educational background of Negroes is not what it ought to be there are fewer in proportion who meet requirements.

"That is precisely the reason why we have a disproportionate number of our Negro personnel in, for instance, our motor transport service here. Background moulded their qualifications, and we were compelled to put them where they fit."

What of Negroes in the more skilled fields of service?

"We have them, and they're good. We have Negro plane mechanics. Instructor of tennis for the entire base is S/Sgt. LaMar Yvonne Clark, a Negro girl in the WAFs. Another WAF, Sgt. Marv Neal, is in our Information and Education Office and has the responsibility of interviewing and advising personnel on courses. There are others."

WAFs were mentioned. Were there many Negro girls here in this branch of service?

"A few others besides Sgts. Clark and Neal, and they are assigned where they fit, as typists, clerks, etc. Generally, their assignments are the same as all other WAFs on the base."

And their living quarters?

"The same. There's no racial distinction as to quarters, mess or anything else. Among the men we say, 'There's an empty bunk, take it.' The system is not much different among the WAFs."

Air Force Photo

UPPERCLASSMAN, *right, exercises his traditional overlordship at Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. The two unfortunate fellows being heckled are rookie cadets.*

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

One more thing: The old bromide about Negroes having laxer habits of social behavior: what of it?

"As commanding officer of this base," said Col. Fowler, "all court-martial matters are brought to my attention, and, sure, there are Negro irresponsibles among our personnel, men who fight and get drunk and go AWOL—but so are there such men among the white personnel. We don't keep racial records, but my casual opinion would be that they behave exactly the same. It's the character and not the color of the man. And the proportion of misbehavior is no greater on one side than the other."

After this pronouncement the Colonel stood up, signalizing that the interview was over and that Lt. Traverso and the writer were to begin what turned out to be a 4-hour trek of the base.

First stop was the Communications Office in the headquarters building. Included in the staff of seven or eight, working matter-of-factly shoulder to shoulder with the rest, were two Negro sergeants. Sgt. William Hurte, called from his duties by Lt. Traverso, said with great pride:

"Our jobs here are of considerable responsibility and trust. All kinds of confidential communications come in over these teletype machines, stuff, about which we must keep our mouths shut. We do."

Lt. Traverso walked a discreet distance away. What about racial discrimination, segregation?

Sgt. Hurte's face expressed utter sincerity: "Believe me, not one trace of either. Oh, you meet some crummy fellows, there are incidents—but that's all personal, all in the game. We work together, eat together, sleep together. No racial distinction whatever."

From then on, a Cook's tour by automobile and afoot, stopping here and there to talk briefly with mechanics, white and Negro, who swarmed over tractors, automobiles, airplanes. To the Information and Education Office, where Sgt. Mary Neal, a buxom brown-skinned girl with engaging personality, and another Negro non-com, Sgt Johnny B. Hall, explained their work; then into the automobile and over to the tennis courts to talk with S/Sgt. LaMar Yvonne Clark, the tennis instructor. She did not find integration at the base a particularly unusual experience.

WAFs INTEGRATED

"Essentially, we had integration in the WAFs even before the order. There were few of us Negro girls and I suppose it would have been practically impossible to make a distinction. But for the men, I can see how the new democratic conditions existing here at the base could be an almost unbelievable experience."

What was the reaction of the white personnel that she taught tennis?

She shrugged. "No reaction. They come here wanting to learn, and I teach them. That's all."

Then came perhaps the climax experience of the afternoon. As the writer and his companion drove past the swimming pool near the tennis courts he drew up the machine with a jerk and clambered out. In the green waters of the lovely oval pool perhaps twenty persons were swimming, diving, joshing each other.

Air Force Photo

CADET UPPERCLASSMAN *at head of table in foreground decides he wants to eat in solitude, so he gives order to most of the lower classmen at table to cease munching. Negro cadet gets it in the neck along with the rest. This is in the cadet mess hall at Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas.*

Among them were one Negro girl, two or three white girls; five Negro men, the rest white men. The atmosphere was one of easy camaraderie; not the slightest consciousness of race or color was in evidence.

"We thought surely this would be a sore spot," said Lt. Traverso, "but no difficulty whatever has developed. Partially the result, no doubt, of our intensive educational program, both before and since the integration order was issued. But primarily, I believe, harmony even here exists because people are just people and will get along with each other if brought together under auspicious circumstances."

He indicated a tall young Negro who streaked through the water.

"There's the star end on our football team. He and one other Negro are regulars."

Were Negroes integrated into other sports as they were in football?

"Sure. Two starters on the basketball first team. Wherever they make the grade."

Next stop was the mess hall. Near the rear and to the right a company of cadets was just being dismissed from drill. In fatigues, they struggled toward their barracks, and as they walked one of the two Negro cadets in the group and a white cadet draped their arms about each others' shoulders. At the door the white boy hoisted the colored youth to his back and carried him up the stairs.

Lt. Traverso grinned broadly. "Did you see that? Integration has become for us a normal way of life, but even we are surprised sometimes by warmly human incidents such as this."

MESS HALL IMMACULATE

The cadet mess hall was immaculate, row upon row of spotless tables for eight complete with tempting fruit bowls and meat sauces in racks in the center. It was empty now at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon, but the kitchen was alive with activity. With the day's observations as a conditioner, it was noted quite matter-of-factly that the cooks were Negroes and white, working together in obvious peace and harmony.

"The only seating arrangement requirement at mess is that an upper classman heads each table," said Lt. Traverso. "He's the czar at table just as he is everywhere else. The upper classmen give the lower classmen holy Ned. Don't believe I ate a solid, peaceful meal my first three weeks."

At the barracks in search of the two Negro cadets observed a few minutes before, an upper classman was met hurrying out at the door. He whirled to attention at Lt. Traverso's call.

"Mister, are there any Negro cadets here in your building?"

"Yes, sir. There are two—Mister Davis and Mister Nelson."

"Get them for me."

In a trice Cadets Frederick E. Davis, Sr., and Ulysses Nelson were reporting, briskly stating their identity and placing themselves at the Lieutenant's command. They relaxed with his "At ease."

It was Cadet Davis who had been carried upstairs. Yes, it had been a white cadet who had carried him—his roommate, a native of Nashville, Tennessee. The roommate of Cadet Nelson was also white, native of Houston, Texas.

Air Force Photo

OBVIOUS GOOD FELLOWSHIP *could be the theme of this picture showing Negro and white cadets about to take the air at Randolph Air Force Base. Flying and everything else is completely integrated.*

"And how do you and your roommate get along, Mister Nelson?"

"Better than brothers, sir. Brothers sometimes fight."

Cadet Davis, of Toledo, Ohio, where his wife and two children still live, is an upperclassman, has some considerable number of solo flying hours to his credit.

"And you, Mister Nelson?"

"Lower classman, sir. Yes, sir, I will make it. I am determined to make it. I will be an officer pilot."

JUST CADETS

What about the racial situation? Again Lt. Traverso retired a discreet distance. The young men were very serious.

"It is an amazing thing. We didn't think it could be like this. We are just cadets like the rest—absolutely no difference."

Wasn't it strange that two Negroes would be stationed in this barracks among the many white cadets, and not be roommates?

"At first it did seem strange. But not any more, considering the policy carried out at this base. These officers mean what they say about integration."

The rest of the tour was anti-climactic, a succession of routine observations that of themselves, under circumstances existing at Randolph Air Base itself only a short year ago, would have been considered remarkable.

That is Randolph; but what of the other fields in Texas — Ellington Kelly, Brooks, the others? Inquiry indicates that racial integration prevails at all of them. At Brooks, for instance (located at San Antonio also) the man who has charge of curricula for all personnel is Major Lee Rayford, remembered as an ace of the 99th Division when it was fighting in Italy.

"It is the policy of the United States Air Force—"

The policy—and definitely the practice, even in Houston and San Antonio, Texas. The United States Air Force plainly has its mind on building a fighting machine and can't seem to discern if the cogs and bolts are black or white.

DID YOU KNOW —

That Alexandre Dumas fils (1824-1895), who was also a member of the French Academy, was creator of the French theatre of ideas?

Because of his irregular origin as the natural son of Dumas père, Dumas fils was preoccupied with the social and moral problems of people living on the edge of respectable society. Two of his best known plays are *The Lady of the Camellias* (1852) and *The Outer Edge of Society* (1855).

★ ★ ★

That Simon Bolivar (1783-1830) offered freedom to all Negro slaves in Venezuela and Colombia who would join his army?

Acme

BUNCHE AND NIMITZ TOSS A FEW—*Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (Left), UN official and Palestine mediator, pitches horseshoes with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, at the latter's Berkeley, Calif., home. Dr. Bunche was Nimitz's house guest during his visit to the University of California to deliver the commencement address on June* 16.

▫ **Richard Wright comments on his screen version of *Native Son***

An Interview With Native Son

By Jeanine Delpech

RICHARD WRIGHT is beyond doubt the most significant post-war American writer. Moreover, his talent appears even more robust when it is contrasted with so much of today's gossamery work. What we get in Wright is the image of a man sculptured out of a solid block of wood swamping the iridescent curios of Carson McCullers and Truman Capote, which remind you of nothing so much as *The Glass Menagerie* of Tennessee Williams. Richard Wright does not make his Negroes, his brothers, mouthpieces of outrageous demands, but the heroes of rewarding dramatic tales which have opened the eyes of Europeans to some of our present many insoluble problems.

When I listened to the author of *Uncle Tom's Children* relate the adventures of "The Man Who Lived Underground," and saw him give reality to the agony of this unfortunate cellar-wretch by a look or a shrug of the shoulders, my first thought was

"What a marvelous actor he would make!"

That was two years ago. New York audiences will soon have the opportunity to applaud Richard Wright playing the main role in his own screen version of *Native Son*.

"To make the screen version of a novel into which I had put so much of myself," explained Wright, "was a dream which I had long hugged to my heart, and it was quite painful until it happened. Orson Welles staged the play in New York City. Then it was played in London, and almost everywhere, even in Prague, where I was invited to attend, but where I didn't care to go for reasons you can easily understand.

"In Argentina the great actor Mente cropped his hair, blackened his face, and with a blackface troupe, played *Native Son* with astonishing success. Pierre Chenal, who hap-

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JEANINE DELPECH, *French writer, first published this interview in the September* 14, 1950, *issue of* Les Nouvelles Littéraires, *French literary weekly.*

pened to be over there at the time, saw the play and wanted to transfer it to the screen. Back in France he plunged into the job and we were almost successful, with our contracts drawn up, when some mysterious power said no. Freedom seems to be vanishing everywhere in the world, but I had thought France one of its last refuges. However, I must confess I was mistaken."

"And production would have earned you dollars, which you need, would it not?"

NO LUCK IN ITALY

Richard Wright broke into his soft, infectious smile and went on:

"We then tried to reach an agreement with Italy, but no luck. Then the Italian producer who had pleaded my cause at Rome left for the last country in the world which I thought would permit production of a film on the Negro question—Argentina. Over there everything was miraculously settled, and I must admit that we were given every possible facility during our stay."

"So your movie is Argentinean?"

"Oh, no! That would be too simple an explanation. It's really an American production with American white and Negro actors [Gene Michael, Jean Wallace, Nicholas Joy Willa Pearl Curtiss, and Gloria Madison], a French director, Pierre Chenal; Argentinean capital; and an Italian producer."

Then I asked Wright:

"What about studio equipment over there?"

"As good as in France," added Wright.

"And would you say, as so many novelists do, that the screen adaptation betrays your book?"

"Certainly not. I offer no alibis for this picture. Good or bad, it's what I wanted. We stuck pretty close to the novel, but we did make a few changes in the trial scene, which we thought too static. We had to put in some action there."

"Do you enjoy acting?" I asked.

"Very much, but only on the screen. I went to great trouble to do the best by my role with the knowledge that I had just one chance to fix my features on the film. That's why it seemed to me so meaningless to be doing the same thing all over the next day. How do actors ever get used to it?"

"What do you think's the difference," I asked, "between the art of the writer and movie expression?"

"The work of the writer is essentially individual, solitary, and concentrated. Movie work, on the other hand, requires cooperation. It is public and impersonal. And what's more important, you can write a book for a minority, but you can't produce a film for a minority."

"I'd like to do a second picture," added Wright. "However, when I consider my books, I hesitate among several subjects. The translation [French] of a collection of my novelle which have appeared in American magazines is now ready. The book should be out soon."

Since Richard Wright lives in Paris with his wife and two children, we naturally began to talk about his fellow American writers and artists resident in France.

"I'd say," commented Wright, "that generally they don't make a go of it. The American is a social ani-

(*Continued on page* 678)

Brodnax

VIRGINIA JOINS THE PARADE *of southern states cracking the color line in higher education as a result of an all-out-NAACP legal attack to implement Supreme Court anti-segregation decisions. Gregory Hayes Swanson (left), whose admission to the University of Virginia's law school was ordered recently by a special three-judge federal court, is shown conferring about his program with Charles K. Woltz, assistant law school dean.*

■ We print this article on the southern regional educational plan for its information. It in nowise reflects the views of this magazine or the NAACP

Facts About Regional Education

By John E. Ivey, Jr.

FOR the first time in the history of higher education in America, the nation has a regional program in which states and institutions of a broad area are joined.

It has been described as a "pioneering" and an "unprecedented" development; and, indeed, it is a program that has followed unblazed trails and created administrative procedures where there was no pattern to serve as a guide. But the idea is not a new one, nor has the principle of regional planning sprung only from southern soil.

More than fifteen years ago, in 1933, George A. Works, dean of students at the University of Chicago, wrote: "The more or less haphazard methods that have prevailed in the development of state-supported higher education are costing the country hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and will continue to call for unnecessary expenditures unless more effective methods are found by which a state may meet its needs for higher education."

Other educators of recognized stature have underscored the same theme of joint planning in higher education.

Yet it was not until October, 1947, that the first real steps were taken toward development of a regional approach to educational problems. In October of that year the Southern Governors' Conference, meeting in Asheville, North Carolina, appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of interstate cooperation in education.

In February of 1948 the governors signed a compact, and the following month the Regional Council for Education was incorporated. It was six months later, on September 1, 1948, that the program came into being with the organization of a staff and the opening of headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

The Council and staff were under no specific assignment and had no plan handed to them for fulfillment. They had only the agreement to develop and to implement a program in

JOHN E. IVEY, JR., *is director of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, Atlanta, Georgia.*

which the states could work together for the improvement of higher education.

COMPACT APPROVED

In the months that followed, thirteen state legislatures approved the compact and appropriated funds to make the program an active one. The states are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. In Virginia conditional approval was given pending removal of a constitutional restriction.

In June, 1949, the program was established on a permanent basis through creation of a Board of Control. Article 1, Section 1 of the By-laws sets forth the purpose of this unprecedented venture:

"The Board shall be devoted to the task of assisting states and institutions and agencies concerned with higher education in their efforts to advance knowledge and to improve the social and economic level of the southern region.

"In aiding such states, institutions, and agencies, the Board shall explore fully, recommend, where desirable, and develop, where needed, interstate collaboration in the support, expansion, or establishment of regional service or schools for graduate, professional, and technical education."

Let us review, briefly, the development of the program in these two years.

The regional program had been organized because governors and educators in all states of the region came face to face with the realization that increasing problems of higher education, made intense by the wartime and postwar demands, were impossible of individual solution. There were demands for facilities that the states simply could not meet — in physical plants, faculty, curricular programs. The hope of solution centered in joint action.

The program directors put first things first, and a survey showed the region's most urgent needs were in medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

Several southern states had no medical or dental schools; there were only five veterinary medical schools in the great area from Virginia south to Florida and west to Texas, an area where livestock production was, and is, showing phenomenal growth. These schools allowed few and sometimes no out-of-state students to enroll because of pressures for admission from within their state.

The immediate need thus appeared to be for a program that would make those facilities the region had in these fields increasingly available to more of the region.

FIRST INNOVATION

This led to the development of the program's first innovation in educational administration — an arrangement called "contracts for services." It was and is a device in which a state needing certain educational services contracts for them with out-of-state institutions.

The Board serves as contracting agency between the states, on one hand, and the institutions, on the other. States pay $1,500 per student per year for medical and dental training and $1,000 per year for veterinary medical training.

The money goes to the service institution. The state acquires a quota of places at an institution by agreement, but the institution retains control over admissions, selecting qualified students from a list in accordance with institutional standards. The student is admitted without payment or out-of-state fees.

The obvious gains, as demonstrated in these first months of the program's operations, have been threefold. States facing harsh budget conflicts obtain for a few thousand dollars access to institutions which would have cost several millions of dollars to build and staff; students have gained admittance for education unavailable until the state assumed the responsibility of providing a quota at an out-of-state institution; and citizens of the entire region have profited through wise use of funds allocated for education.

The participating institutions likewise have gained from the additional revenue, and a Board survey just conducted shows this has been valuable and, in some cases, vital support. The institutions participating in this phase of the regional program are Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Duke University, Emory University, Louisiana State University, Loyola University, Medical College of Virginia, Meharry Medical College, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Tulane University, Tuskegee Institute, University of Georgia, University of Maryland, University of Tennessee, Vanderbilt University, University of Alabama, and Texas A. and M.

Others undoubtedly will participate as the program grows. Forestry, social welfare education, nursing, and library science are some of the additional fields proposed thus far for regional action.

Development of the regional program has proved a strong force in bringing together the political, educational, and professional leadership of the area in a realistic fashion. It brings them together as part of a functioning program so that their findings and recommendations do not merely go on the shelf of "things that should be done" but are translated into definite action.

METHOD OF EXPANSION

Each proposed expansion of the program is approached through appointment of a commission by the program director. These commissions are made up of educators, people of recognized professional competence within the field, and representatives of associations identified with the field.

The commissions on forestry and social work education, for example, have brought together some of the best informed people in the region and nation for an assessment of what the South's educational facilities are in these fields, what the needs are, what the area's resources could provide if properly developed. These people are drawn together from a broad area; they represent states, but their assignment to commission membership sets their sights above state needs and at the same time puts a new focus on the possibilities of state contribution to regional needs.

The commissions review research data accumulated by the Board's staff. Their recommendations go to the Board as a whole, which is made up of the governor and three mem-

bers from each state. Board action clears the way for development of the project and submission to state legislatures if legislation is involved.

The means of extending regional action are not limited to the "contracts for services." Future development may bring about joint use of research facilities, exchange of faculty members, joint research projects, and the use of supplementary facilities within the region.

In May of 1950 a committee of ten prominent educators made a week-long study of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It found a great wealth of highly trained personnel, physical plants, laboratories, libraries, and other facilities of tremendous educational value. Yet these facilities, valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars and available on no campus anywhere, are being largely wasted as far as educational use is concerned.

The Southern Research Institute, at Birmingham; the Southern Research Laboratory, USDA, New Orleans; and Air University at Maxwell Field, Alabama, are similar resources that have a great educational potential. Through the Regional Board it may be possible to tie these vast resources into the higher education effort of the South. The means of doing this is one project now under study.

The regional organization for the first time enables the educational leadership of the region to apply its own force in raising the level of its higher education. In September one of the outstanding efforts to date drew together approximately two hundred university presidents and faculty members from forty-seven institutions for an unprecedented conference at Daytona Beach, Florida. Its purpose was to project the regional program into the field of graduate education, where the South is notably weak. It was preceded by months of work by the Board's staff in gathering, analyzing, and reproducing data on graduate programs in the South.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Here a further theory of interstate cooperation on a regional basis was put forth—the development of regional centers of specialization at qualified institutions. It proposes the development of such centers by mutual agreement, under which one institution would emphasize one program while a neighboring institution would emphasize another. Such planning would avoid duplication, and through regional arrangements the programs would be open to students beyond the borders of the state where the institution is located. The theory faces the fact that no institution and no state in the South —or the nation, for that matter—can build a topflight program in every graduate field. But by intelligent planning and cooperation, across the region, there can be developed a total program equal to the best available anywhere.

There are many fields where regional action could be applied: a few of those considered at the Daytona Beach conference were agricultural economies, basic plant and animal sciences, wood production and processing, industrial relations, public health education, public administration, adult education, public school teaching, home economics, textile en-

gineering, nuclear engineering, and more than a score of others.

These then are some of the activities developed, some of the plans being pursued by the South's regional educational program. What it has done is an encouraging portent for what can be done in the future.

The program has had excellent political and educational support, without which its progress in such short time would have been impossible.

Opposition to the program has come from some Negro educators and from some whose beliefs were that the program was not what it was stated to be.

Opponents of the program have put forth a two-pronged argument: That the South's regional education program was designed to extend and perpetuate segregation; that if it were not so designed, it did so anyway, by forcing Negro students to go out of state for the higher education desired. The argument, when first made, was heard during the Congressional hearing on the proposed compact in March of 1948, six months before specific program planning was even begun. It was based in part on the belief and assumption that the plan called for the building of new, segregated regional schools for Negroes, an assumption that did not materialize.

DOES NOT EXTEND SEGREGATION

Only one assumption was justified, as events proved, and that was that the program was to be one of developing a continuing, growing attack on the problem of improving the region's system of higher education through cooperative action of states and institutions.

The argument that it was created and activated to extend segregation can be met in only one way. That is by an examination of the facts—on the way the regional program was set up, on the way it has operated, on the way it is being developed.

There is no instance in which the program's operation has served to extend or alter segregation. In the first year's operation places for 388 students were provided under regional contracts; of these, 181 were for Negro students, and 207 were for whites. This fall's enrollment shows 545 places, 377 for white and 168 for Negro students. Thus the figures show the program is not operating exclusively or even primarily for the education of Negroes.

Any such program dealing with states and institutions must serve in accordance with the rules and regulations of those states and institutions. The Board of Control, as an agency serving a broad area, serves some states with segregation laws and some which admit qualified students to professional and graduate schools regardless of race. As an operating agency, it would function on no other basis. It does not, and could not, have a policy for or against segregation. It could no more tell an institution or a state how it should admit students than it could dictate where its institutions should be located or what salary it should pay its faculty.

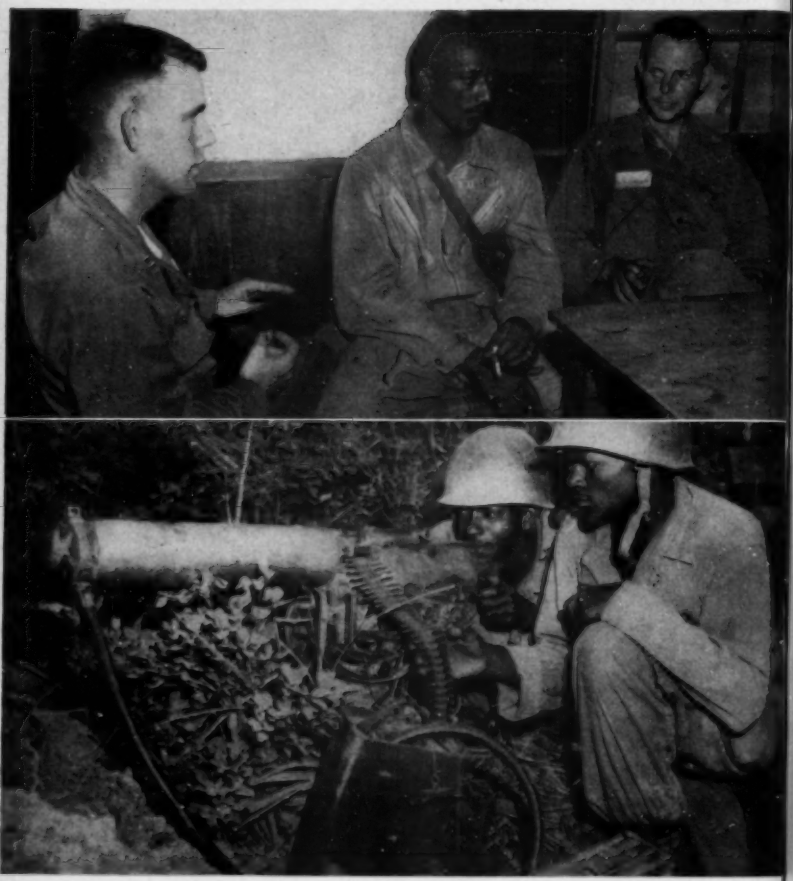
Just as the South's regional program admittedly is without power to alter the segregation policies of states and institutions, so it is not an instrument for extending those policies.

Here again, an examination of the facts is in order. The facts best il-

(*Continued on page* 674)

Acme

RESTING IN ARMS *after the rigors of battle an American soldier relaxes in the shade after the battle of South Korea without removing his equipment. He carries a .45 pistol, a .30 carbine with bayonet fixed, a knife in his boot-top, and extra cartridges slung over his shoulders in bandoliers.*



Acme

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH KOREA *these two men who last saw Lt. Gen. William F. Dean, 24th commanding general now missing in action, talk with a third officer after reaching safety somewhere in South Korea. Left to right: Capt. David Bisset, Savannah, Ga.; Lt. Harold Hillery, New York City; and Lt. Arthur Clarke, Boone, Iowa.* BOTTOM: *Two unidentified American soldiers man a machine gun on the South Korean battlefront.*

Good News

Twenty-four-year-old Dennis Glennan Baron is the first Negro to be appointed a member of the Fordham University faculty, New York City. Mr. Baron graduated from Fordham in 1948 and took his master's degree in economics at Columbia University in 1948. He will be an instructor in economics.

★ ★ ★

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters celebrated its 25th anniversary September 10-15 in New York City. The silver jubilee opened with a monster parade of Negro and white trade unionists representing twenty AFL and CIO unions and was headed by A. Philip Randolph, president, and Ashley Totten, secretary-treasurer.

★ ★ ★

James Farmer has accepted the post of student field secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, an educational organization founded in 1905 by Jack London and Upton Sinclair.

★ ★ ★

First Negro student to be admitted to Washington-Lee high school, Arlington, Va., is Richard O. Green. Mr. Green has been admitted to the white high school to study automobile mechanics. However, he continues to take the rest of his classes at the Hoffman-Boston school, the segregated Negro institution.

★ ★ ★

Dr. John A. Davis, professors of political science at Lincoln University (Pa.), has been appointed a visiting lecturer at Ohio State University for the academic year 1950-1951. This is the first time a Negro has been employed by the university above the level of graduate assistant.

★ ★ ★

The May Company, Cleveland, Ohio, one of the largest in the middlewest, has added three Negro girls to its sales staff on a trial basis.

★ ★ ★

Walter N. Ridley, a native of Newport News, Va., is the first Negro student to be accepted for extension work at the University of Virginia leading to a doctorate degree in education.

Acme

HE HAS A REASON TO SMILE—*Arthur Salmon, Jr., first Negro tenant to move into Stuyvesant Town since lifting of the color bar recently by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, hangs his family belongings in his new apartment.*

Your Dollar's Worth

TEA

Tea tasting is an old and highly specialized occupation. Consumers Union based its ratings of 62 brands of tea on tests by a tea expert who took into consideration flavor, color, and body (giving greatest weight to flavor). We must warn that preference in tea is solely a matter of taste and yours may differ from that of the professional taster. The ratings are in terms of standard classifications of the tea industry. The top grade is "fine" and 23 brands of those tested were so rated. Within the "fine" classification the following black teas were at the head of the list, in order of price: *Merit,* Blended Pekoe, 47¢ for 8 oz. *Finast* Homeland Tea Pekoe & Orange Pekoe, 25¢ for 4 oz. *Nectar* Pekoe & Orange Pekoe, 25¢ for 4 oz. *Bohack's* Best Orange Pekoe & Pekoe, 27¢ for 4 oz. *Schilling* Orange Pekoe & Pekoe, 56¢ for 8 oz. *Elm* Farm Orange Pekoe, Pekoe & Cut Black Tea, 29¢ for 4 oz. *Ecco* Orange Pekoe & Pekoe, 31¢ for 4 oz. *Ehler's* Grade "A" Pekoe & Orange Pekoe, 31¢ for 4 oz. The prices are for loose tea. There is no quality difference between the loose tea and the tea bags of the same brand, according to Consumers Union.

BAKING POWDER

Eleven brands of baking powder tested by Consumers Union met federal specifications and were rated "Acceptable" in *Consumer Reports.* However, there were great variations in speed of action and in price. On the basis of cost per 100 teaspoonfuls, the least expensive powder cost 10¢, the most expensive, 44¢. In general, the use of a delayed action powder will allow the baker more time after adding the baking powder and before getting the dough into the oven. The so-called double-acting powders are in this group. Those double-acting powders which in Consumers Union tests released one-third or less of their available carbon dioxide at room temperature were *Clabber Girl,* 10¢ (10 oz.); and *Heart Club,* 11¢ (11 oz.). Among those with somewhat less delayed action were *Co-op,* 19¢ (1 lb.) and *Calumet,* 11¢ (8 oz.).

ELECTRIC FOOD MIXERS

If you want an electric mixer which will make malted milk, beat a cake better, and do other kitchen chores, you will be interested in the results of Consumers Union test of 14 home mixers. Tests simulating kitchen use were run for Consumers Union by three members of a university home economics faculty to judge performance and convenience. Laboratory durabil-

ity tests were also run. One or more samples of each of five models presented the possibility of severe electric shock, according to *Consumer Reports*. Consumers Union considers this inexcusable in a product designed for the kitchen where touching grounded metal is a constant possibility. The only moderately priced model to earn a "Very Good" rating in the tests was the *Sunbeam* Mixmaster 9, $39.50, including juicer. Consumers Union rated as "Good" the Westinghouse FM-81, $35.50.

YOUR DOLLAR is a digest of articles appearing in CONSUMER REPORTS (the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First Street, N. Y. 3, and available by individual subscription at $5 a year). Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by Consumers Union in the open market.

Acme

NEGRO JUDGE SWORN IN—*Judge L. E. Thomas (Left), first Negro magistrate in Florida since Civil-War-Reconstruction days, is sworn in, May 22, by Miami's city clerk Frank Correll. Judge Thomas will hold court for Negroes only six days a week.*

Acme

WINS TRIP TO HOLLYWOOD: *Model Dorothy McDavid, 23, first Negro to win a trip to Hollywood, looks over the script of a new talkie with Joseph Mankiewicz, Academy award-winning director. Miss McDavid was the guest of screen actress Linda Darnell.*

From the Newspaper Rack

ALONG THE COLOR LINE OVERSEAS

PRESENCE AFRICAINE, a magazine devoted to African questions and published in Paris, France, has devoted numbers 8 and 9, titled *Le Monde Noir* (The Black World), to a review of Africa and the Negro world. "Special aim of this issue is to acquaint as many people as possible with the black segment of humanity." Théodore Monod is editor of this special number, which includes among its contributors J. Richard-Molard, "Limitless Lands"; L. Pales, "The Diversity of Black Africa: What It Is"; J. G. Duchemin, "The Diversity of Black Africa: How It Lives"; Abou-Siril, "African Civilizations in the Plural"; M. D. W. Jeffreys, "Where Are the Savages?"; Théodore Monod, "Africa: The Marginal Continent," "Emperor Moussa I," and "Tierno Bokar, a Man of God"; E. W. Smith, "Dr J. Aggrey, Educator"; Amadou Hampate Ba, "Fulbe Poetry from Macina"; Fily Dabo Sissoko, "African Humor"; M. Griaule, "Philosophy and Religion of Negroes"; Albert N'Goma, "Black Islam"; Melville J. Herskovits, "The Negro in the New World"; Roger Bastide, "Negro in South America"; G. Balandier, "Negro Literature in the French Tongue"; L. T. Achille, "The Negro in the United States"; E. Theis, "Richard Wright, Writer"; and Leopold Sédar Senghor, "submit or Choose?"

This issue of 443 pages is lavishly illustrated with 42 photographs and 61 drawings and divided into four sections: Africa, Negro personalities, behind the facade, and the Negro world in its relations to the rest of the world.

NEW BELGIUM JOURNAL

L'Afrique et le Monde (Africa and the World) is the title of a new "independent weekly of general interest" published in Brussels, Belgium, and edited by Paul Fabo. "*L'Afrique et le Monde* is an independent journal," explains an editorial in the first number. "It is not answerable to any official or private group; its main concern is with the

general welfare of the African peoples."

Among the articles in the first three issues are "Birth of the Black World," by Georges Rhodius; "Non-autonomous Territory of the Congo," by Albert Maurice; "Haiti," by Claude A. Barnett; "The Food Problem in Negro Africa," by C. Peltier; and "Domestication of Wild Elephants in the Belgian Congo." Every issue carries news items from Africa, the West Indies, the United States, and South America; a biographical sketch of some outstanding personality (second issue has a sketch of Leopold Sédar Senghor); book reviews; a woman's page; and a section called the "Five Continents," with the subtitle "What do you think of Negroes? — What do you think of Whites?"

NIGERIAN NATIONALISM

New Africa (Enugu, Nigeria) says editorially:

The Imperialist countries of Europe who hold the mass of humanity down in political and economic servitude in different parts of Africa today started their crimes from their respective nations. England made several attempts to dominate France. Spain tortured Dutch and Belgium for years. The Spanish Armada of 1588 was an attempt by that nation to rule England. The England lorded it over the Irish from 1171 to 1922. France and Austria viviseced Italy till Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi liberated the country in 1870. Russia and Prussia held the Poles in bondage for centuries. Said Premier Otto Von Bismarch, "Strike down the Poles until they lose the courage to live." Then the scene shifted to Asia. But today many parts of Asia are free. Africa has become the last stronghold of imperialist depredation.

But man's passion for freedom is unconquerable. In continent of Africa are many Freedom Movements. Somaliland has Somaliland Youth League; Sudan has Umma Party; and above these towers the African Democratic Union which is seeking emancipation of all oppressed Africans from Congo to Nigera.

The Nigerian nationalists are therefore bound by honor and the stimulative nationalist sentiment that has always, through the ages, liberated all the chained nations of the world, to hold their own sector manly in the peoples' war.

The Accra Evening News says that Africans "shall no longer be hewers of wood," and then explains editorially:

There was a time when the Chiefs and people of this nation were content to be lured by imperialist agents with a cask of gin and a keg of gun powder to give their manhood to be exploited by them.

There was a time when the Chiefs and people of this nation took things for granted and left the management of their affairs into the hands of the chameleonic imperialist agents whom they mistook to be "good friends."

There was a time when the Chiefs and people of this nation had implicit faith and confidence in the aliens within their gates and therefore entrusted them with the administration of their affairs, as one does, in engaging an agent to manage his business and retires to the countryside, only to await his agent for profits.

But today, the Chiefs and people of this blessed land of ours are awaken and have come to realize that their alien friends are not administering their affairs to their best interests, and are therefore demanding the handing over of their "property."

The aliens within our gates have lived fat on our unreserved generosity,

but now we feel that the time has come when we should call a stop to the chamelion tactics of our alien friends.

And since no man is born to have dominion over his fellow man, who is there so base as to refuse to admit that the time has now come when the affairs of this nation should be handed over to the Chiefs and people.

Is it destined that we should be perpetual hewers of wood and drawers of water? No, never!

William Kojo comments on British imperialism in the July 1, 1950, issue of *The Accra Evening News*:

More often than not exponents of British imperialism have labored strenuously to ram the idea into us that the relationship between the Colonies and Britain is on a basis of partnership. This new phenomennon we do not contend. In fact, I make bold to say that we ratify this instrument of partnership even though we are anything but cognizant as to where, when, how, and by whom it was drawn up. . . .

New Africa made this comment on Seretse Khama and intermarriage:

The talks that there is no more racial discrimination of any kind by so many of our English friends are mere empty assurances that have nothing to do with reality. Racial discrimination will take a holy crusade to be extirpated. And this is very remote. For the very Church of England, as in the Seretse case, encourages blood distinction, and generally quibbles when it comes to marrying an African to a European. For the Church of England is still the very representative of official Britain; very little enthroned above some of her Empire atrocities.

Here in Nigeria, some of the Britons who had courage to marry black women have been finding it difficult to associate freely with their own countrymen. Officially, they are looked upon with some amount of suspicion. Nationally, they are considered by their own countrymen as the rakes of the Empire who have debased the British master-qualities by marrying the colonial 'slaves.'

The British officials in this country may hotly deny this. But it exists; and if they have anything like courage, those few Britons in this country who are married to African women will tell their tales of woe. Many of them are not only ostracised but also conspired against and removed from the Colonial Service as gospellers and practitioners of marriage between 'masters and slaves.' Racial discrimination of worst type is still going on in this country.

GROUP AREAS ACT

The Group Areas Act, 1950, is described by the South African government as "a corner-stone of their *apartheid* [segregation] policy." It is one of the most drastic South African attempts to regulate by legislation the ownership and occupation of land and buildings on the basis of race or color. ***The Sun*** (Cape Town, South Africa), mouthpiece of the Colored People, describes some of the features of this harsh legislation:

For the purpose of the Act, all persons and companies are classified as either 'white,' 'native' or 'colored' (i.e. neither 'white' nor 'native'). Members of the Native and Colored groups may be sub-divided into smaller groups, such as Basuto, Zulu, Malay, Cape Colored, Chinese and Indian. The Governor-General (that is to say, the Cabinet) is empowered to issue proclamations creating 'group areas' for ownership and/or occupation by members of any specified group. . . .

A proclamation creating a group area for occupation (as distinct from

ownership) cannot come into effect less than one year after it is issued. A proclamation creating a group area for ownership may come into effect immediately.

As soon as an area is set aside in this way for ownership and/or occupation by one group, it becomes illegal for persons belonging to any other group to occupy or to acquire any land or premises in the area without a permit from the Minister. The segregation thus established is not, however, complete: for instance, if an area is set aside for occupation by white persons, their native or Colored servants are permitted to occupy land in the area; and there are certain other exemptions. In this way the Act explicitly rejects the doctrine of total *apartheid* which the Dutch Reformed Churches propounded after their recent deliberations in Bloemfontein. The Act will not deprive European housewives of their Native and Colored domestic servants or European employers of their Native and Colored labor.

The restrictions upon the 'acquisition' of land and premises in a group area apply to acquisitions not only by way of purchase but also by way of lease, sub-lease and inheritance. . . .

All land (save scheduled Native areas, locations, Native villages, Colored persons' settlements, mission stations and communal reserves) which is not included in any group area is known as the 'controlled area.' The owner of land in the controlled area may not, without a permit, dispose of such land to any person who does not belong to the same group as he does; nor, with certain exceptions, may he allow such a person to occupy his land. In effect, therefore, the ownership and occupation of land outside the group areas is 'frozen' on the basis of the race or color of the persons who own it when the Act is promulgated. . . .

Enough has been said to show that this Act entrust to Ministers and officials a whole new apparatus of arbitrary powers. The exercise of these powers will have far-reaching and drastic effects upon the rights of property which are at present lawfully vested in a great many people of different racial groups. The result of a proclamation may be to force persons of one color to evacuate their homes, to abandon their business and to dispose of their property to persons of another color on the unfavourable terms which are usually attendant upon a forced sale. The Government refused to appoint a judicial commission or other independent body to hear the views of the many people who are liable to be affected by the Act, and to examine what results it may have upon the economic life of the country as a whole. Nor does the Act make any provision whatsoever for the compensation of the many persons who will inevitable suffer financial loss or hardship as a result of its application. Nor is there even the rudimentary safeguard of publicity against the arbitrary exercise of the unprecedented powers which it confers upon the Executive.

WEST INDIAN HISTORY

The Beacon (Bridgetown, Barbados), organ of the Barbados Labor Party, prints the following comment on the neglect of West Indian history from the pen of Dr. Eric Williams:

A little more than 17 years ago I left Trinidad for England, after having had seven years of primary and intermediate education in Trinidad, and nine years of secondary education. During this period, I accumulated a considerable store of historical information. I had studied the city states of ancient Greece, Athens, Sparta and Corinth; but I had barely heard of Jamaica, Martinique and Cuba. I was fascinated by the land reforms of Gracchi and the slave revolt of Spar-

tacus in ancient Rome; but I knew nothing of land settlement in the West Indies and the slave revolt of Toussaint Louverture in Haiti. I learned about the slave latifunda of Greece and Rome, but the curriculum ignored the slave plantations of the West Indies.

I knew about Vesuvius and had read about the last days of Pompeii; I knew nothing about the last days of St. Pierre. I heard of Niagara Falls, but I doubt now that I could then have spelled Kaieteur. I had studied Walpole and Pitt, Gladstone and Disraeli, Colbert and Louis XIV, Robespierre and Bonaparte; but I was completely ignorant of the relationship of any of these European statesmen to the West Indies. . . .

Today, after 17 years, the situation has changed. It is true that children in Guadeloupe are still taught that their ancestors had blue eyes and blonde hair; that children in St. Thomas still sing about tripping through the snow to grandfather's house on Thanksgiving Day; that my young friends in Trinidad are still taught about the Danes; that children in Barbados are still given intelligence tests on subjects outside their ken — rhinoceroses, princesses and pounds sterling — and weighty conclusions about their mental 'inferiority' drawn from their inevitable ignorance; and that, in some high quarters, Caribbean history has assumed importance as something that should be taught to chauffeurs for the guidance of tourists.

But everywhere in the Caribbean there is today a powerful cultural upsurge, in drama, song, dance, poetry, painting, literature, and even an incipient movement in music, consciously rooted in the West Indian environment, conscientiously attempting to portray the West Indian community and express the West Indian personality. . . .

DID YOU KNOW —

That Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas (1474-1566), the Spanish priest and historian, was not responsible for the introduction of African slavery into the New World?

Because Las Casas suggested that Negro slaves replace Indian, the myth has grown up that it was he who paved the way for African slavery in the Americas. Legally, however, slavery was made possible in the Antilles by the royal cedula of September 16, 1501, issued more than seventeen years before Las Casas made his suggestion.

"When Father Las Casas first suggested using Negroes as slaves in America," explains Fernando Ortiz, "Negro and Indian slavery, as well as white, was already a well-established Spanish tradition. Laws, customs, and religion justified slavery and everybody approved it from kings and pontiffs down to the serf and the villain. All held slaves without regard to race."

★ ★ ★

That the Capitulation of Toledo (1529) authorized Francisco Pizarro to import "fifty Negro slaves" into Peru?

Acme

WIN MUSIC AWARDS—*The winners of the National Concert and Artists Corporation-Carnegie Hall awards for* 1950 *receive their testimonial scrolls at Carnegie Hall. L to R: Robert E. Simon, Jr., president of Carnegie Hall; Sondra Bianca, a pianist, who received honorable mention as an outstanding instrumentalist; Nathaniel Dickerson, a tenor, who, in addition to the scroll, won an NCAC management contract and a* $250 *music gift certificate; and Marks Levine, president of the NCAC.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That the leader of the Brazilian modernist movement, "the Pope of Futurism," was the mulatto Mario Raul Moraes de Andrade (1893-1945)? Called "a spirit of the vanguard" by Fernando de Azevedo, Mario de Andrade was one of Brazil's leading literary and art critics. A prolific and versatile writer, he was poet, short-story writer, novelist, musicologist, historian, polemicist. His complete works have been issued in twenty volumes by the Paulista publisher, Livraria Martins.

Editorials

INTEGRATION IN EDUCATION

THREATENED with law suits more and more southern states are implementing the United States Supreme Court decision in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases and admitting Negroes to their graduate and professional schools. Louisiana State University has admitted a qualified Negro, Roy S Wilson, to its law school. The University of Virginia has admitted Gregory H. Swanson as a graduate student in its law division. And in Tennessee the attorney-general, Roy H. Beeler, ruled that Lincoln Blakeney and Joseph Patterson had to be admitted to the law school of the University of Tennessee. Mr. Beeler displayed uncommon sagacity in his opinion when he stated that "We in the South have no other alternative. We must bow to the inevitable and go along as good citizens of the United States."

Surveying the field, we do not see how other southern universities can long hold out against the admission of qualified Negroes. They may resist for a while, as in the recent decision handed down by federal judge Johnson Hayes of the middle district of North Carolina refusing to order the University of North Carolina to admit four Negroes to its law school. But even the weight of enlightened southern opinion is behind the integration trend, on the university level at least, and in time we may expect to see Negroes enrolled in every state university in the South. And such is the power of example that we can expect the private schools to follow.

Now that the Association has made it possible for Negroes to enroll in state-supported graduate and professional schools, the next step is to break down segregation in the public schools. Here the inequalities are the most glaring; the gap between the two systems the widest. It is just here, too, that the Association is going to encounter the greatest resistance. And paradoxically much of this opposition is going to come from Negroes. Inertia, fear, white pressure, and vested interest in the segregated system are going to make some Negroes, among whom will be many teachers, throw their weight against any suits attacking the discriminatory system.

In Atlanta, Ga., the Association has already filed a suit asking that Negro students be admitted to the elementary and high schools of that city, and a group of Negro teachers in the state have been equally prompt to denounce the petitioners.

According to the *Atlanta Journal* (October 7), they are reported to have taken the stand that

> Bibb county Negro school teachers do not support attempts of Atlanta Negro leaders to abolish segregation in public schools, Principal R. J. Martin, of Ballard-Hudson senior high school, said Friday.
>
> The Bibb County Teachers Association, local organization of [Macon]

Negro teachers said the Minimum Foundation Program rather than abolition of segregation 'represents the best approach at this time,' in a resolution adopted at its monthly meeting.

But the Association has no patience with the "gradualism school," whether Negro or white. There can be no equality in education in a biracial school system. We all know this. And in all future legal cases in the field of education the Association is going to ask for non-segregated schools, not minimum programs. At its October 9 meeting the NAACP board ruled that in all education cases "the prayer in the pleading and proof [will] be aimed at obaining education on a non-sgregated basis and . . . no relief other than that will be acceptable as such."

Only by such a firm policy can we make America live up to her democratic traditions.

SEGREGATION BLUNTED

AS a leader of the free world the United States cuts an unconvincing figure with its racial segregation. We are the only people, with the exception of South Africa which has taken a leaf out of the American racist Vulgate and gone us one better with *apartheid,* to brand a large segment of our citizens as unfit for human association and assimilation. We have done this by custom in most of the country, and in the South we find custom reinforced by statute and state constitutional law.

But this eighty-year-old baroque structure has long been out of style and is palpably rotting at the base. Two recent incidents show how useless, how out-of-date, how unlivable this hermitage. The disbanding of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses and the decision of the United States Supreme Court virtually commanding the Florida Supreme Court to reverse its ruling banning Negroes from playing on a city-owned golf course in Miami are straws in the wind showing that segregation is becoming more and more unworkable.

The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses was organized in 1908, forty-two years ago, to assist Negro girls to get into nursing schools and to help them get jobs after they graduated. Even as late as 1939 there were only 14 mixed-schools which admitted Negro nursing students. Today, however, Negroes are admitted to 330 schools, and even to membership in the American Nurses Association, with the exception of locals in the five states of Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. Negro nurses are now freely accepted in hosiptals, public health services, and the armed forces.

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, NACGN president, says this is probably the first time a group of Negroes has dissolved an organization because its services are no longer necessary.

In the Miami golf-course case, Negroes are going to have the right to use the city-owned course any time they see fit, not just on Mondays as heretofore. These instances will not be the last.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

EDUCATION

University of Maryland: The fast crumbling walls of segregation in higher education suffered another blow in October when the Baltimore City Court issued an opinion confirming the contention of the NAACP that the barring of Negro students of the University of Maryland from the university's college park campus constituted a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

The suit had been filed on behalf of Parren Mitchell, a candidate for the master's degree in sociology, whom the university had admitted as an off-campus student in Baltimore, although the sociology department and graduate school are located on the college park campus. The department of sociology began to set up a complete graduate course in its Baltimore schools.

Judge John T. Tucker, in an unequivocal opinion handed down on October 3, declared: "Under the facts in the present case, there is much greater reason for the impairment of the petitioner's ability to study, to engage in discussions, and exchange of views with other students, and, in general, to learn his profession than there was for the impairment of McLaurin's [University of Oklahoma graduate student whose segregation was ordered terminated by the U. S. Supreme Court] ability to do these things."

"It is the opinion of the court," the decision continued, "that Mitchell will not have substantially the same opportunities of receiving an education through the courses of instruction and other activities . . . available to him as an off-campus student in Baltimore as if he were admitted as an on-campus student at college park; therefore the requirement that he become such an off-campus student deprives him of his constitutional right to equal protection of the laws."

University of Tennessee: Finding itself faced with the possibility of an NAACP suit, the state of Tennessee has agreed to accept the applications of three Negro students for admission to the law and graduate schools of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

A ruling handed down by Roy H. Beeler, attorney general of the state, on September 27, affirmed the right of Negro students to attend the university. Basing his ruling on decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, Mr. Beeler said:

"We must bow to the inevitable and go along as good citizens of the United States. The opinions of that court become the law of the land, notwithstanding any opinions that may be entertained by any individuals, however sound such opinions may be."

Roland Mitchell

TANGIBLE SIGN OF COOPERATION—*The NAACP receives a contribution of* $500 *from the Upholsterer's and Springmakers' Union, Local 76, United Furniture Workers (CIO). Roy Wilkins (second from right), NAACP administrator, accepts the check from Edward Chase, an executive board member and trustee of the union. Looking on are Horace Small (left), organizer for the union, and Charles Levy, executive secretary of the New York City NAACP branch, through whose offices the contribution was made.*

Two of the Negro applicants, Lincoln A. Blakeney and Joseph H. Patterson, are seeking admission to the law beginning with the winter quarter, January 2, 1951. The third applicant, Fred B. Renwick, now a graduate student in chemistry at Atlanta University, is seeking admission to the University of Tennessee in the fall of 1951 for further study in his field. All are residents of Knoxville. Blakeney and Patterson are veterans of World War II.

Attempting to avert admission of Mr. Blakeney, President C. E. Brehm suggested that he seek an out-of-state scholarship. Mr. Blakeney replied: "I am not interested in receiving financial aid for legal training outside the state of Tennessee. I am a citizen of the state of Tennessee and I desire to be admitted to the present law college maintaind by the state for its citizens."

Atlanta, Georgia: Accepting Governor Herman Talmadge's challenge, the Association has filed a suit to open Atlanta's "white elementary and high schools to Negro pupils. Following the U. S. Supreme Court decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, Talmadge announced that as long as he was governor of Georgia Negroes and whites would not be permitted to attend the same schools in his state.

The suit, filed in the United States District Court in Atlanta on September 19, asks the court to issue a permament injunction "forever restraining" the Atlanta board of education from denying colored elementary and high school students, "the rights and privileges of attending public schools where they may receive educational opportunities, advantages and facilities equal to those afforded to white children."

Instituted in the name of 213 elementary and high school students, this suit is the second of its kind to be filed attacking segregation in the South in schools below the college level. The other suit is now ready for trial in Clarendon county, South Carolina.

Simultaneously with the filing of the Atlanta suit, a petition on behalf of 30 additional school children was submitted to the Georgia state board of education, appealing from the refusal of the local board to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes.

Listing public elementary and secondary schools in Atlanta to which Negro children are denied admission, the District Court complaint points out that these "white schools" are far superior to the schools attended by Negro children in buildings, sites, heating, sanitary facilities, classrooms, libraries, laboratories, study halls, auditoriums, gymnasia, cafeterias, offices, rest rooms, clinics, and infirmaries.

Only Non-Segregated Schools Acceptable: All legal cases of the Association in the field of education will henceforth be aimed solely at obtaining education for Negro students on a non-segregated basis, the Association's board of directors declared at its regular monthly meeting on October 9.

The resolution enunciating this policy was adopted by the board in keeping with a resolution passed by a national conference of NAACP lawyers last June and a recommendation made by an informal meeting of presidents of NAACP state conferences at the Association's 41st Annual Convention in Boston.

Moorhead

NEWLY ORGANIZED *youth council of the NAACP at Anderson, South Carolina.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That the Negro Juan Gualberto Gómez was a member of the Convention of 1900 that drew up the first Cuban constitution?

Juan Gualberto Gómez (1854-1933), not to be confused with white José Miguel Gómez, Cuban president 1909-1913, was famous orator and stateman prominent in Cuban politics for nearly a half century.

In all education cases, the board ruled, "the prayer in the pleading and proof [will] be aimed at obtaining education on a non-segregated basis and . . . no relief other than that will be acceptable as such." The board stated that the policy of the Association will guide the conduct of all local branches, and that branches of the Association involved in this type of litigation will guide the conduct of all local branches, and that branches of the Association involved in this type of litigation will "insist on this final relief."

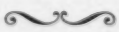
LEGAL

Groveland Case: The Association prepared to take another of its lgeal fights for civil rights to the highest court in the land with a petition which was filed in October asking the United States Supreme Court to review the affirmance by the Florida Supreme Court of last September's conviction of two Groveland, Florida, youths, on a rape charge.

In its petition for a writ of certiorari, the NAACP cited three grounds of appeal in the now-famous Groveland case. The first point made by the NAACP is that "the county commissioners purposefully selected names of Negro and white persons from the registration rolls of the county" and placed them on juries in proportion to the number of Negroes on registration rolls of the county." Negroes constitute about one-fourth of the total population of the county, but are on registration rolls in a ratio of only about one-sixteenth. The petition asserts that racial proportional representation on juries is unconstitutional.

Secondly, the petition asserts that NAACP attorneys did not have sufficient time—in view of the difficulties involved in locating witnesses and the necessity of arguing many preliminary motions—in which to prepare their case, and that the judge should have granted their request to delay the trial. The third point made is that the atmosphere of Lake County, Florida, where the trial was held, was at the time permeated by racial hatred and violence, "that mobs freely roamed throughout the county . . ., burning the home of one of the petitioners, terrorizing petitioners' families and other members of their race . . . that the National Guard was called to quell mob violence and that there was widespread antagonistic newspaper publicity and great hostility." The petition points out that the trial judge refused to change either the time or place of the trial, even in view of these considerations.

In each of the points cited, the NAACP asserts that the petitioners were denied the rights guaranteed them by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.



What the Branches Are Doing

Florida: Harry T. Moore executive secretary of the Florida state conference of NAACP branches, recently took issue, in a letter, with editor Mabel Reese, of the *Mount Dora Topic,* for her attacks on the NAACP in the Groveland case. The *Topic,* which has been very critical of the NAACP for its efforts to save the Groveland boys, renewed its attacks when the Association refused to enter the Leo Cossett murder case in Tavares. Mr. Moore branded the editor's articles as an effort to smear the NAACP. It was the editor's contention that the NAACP did not enter the Cossett murder case because only Negroes were involved, but that it had entered the Groveland case because whites were involved.

Kansas: The seventh annual session of the Kansas state conference of *NAACP* branches was held at Leavenworth in July. Speakers included Dr. G. Robert Cotton, president of the Kansas Vocational school; Atty. Miles Stevens, state representative of the 8th district; and Gloster Current, director of NAACP branches.

Oregon: The Portland civil-rights ordinance, passed last February, is explained in detail in the July issue of the *Oregon Democrat.* This ordinance, which received the active support of the Portland branch, was introduced into the City Council by Mrs. Mary Catherine Davis and adds a new section to the Portland police code requiring all places of public accommodation to be opened to all persons without discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

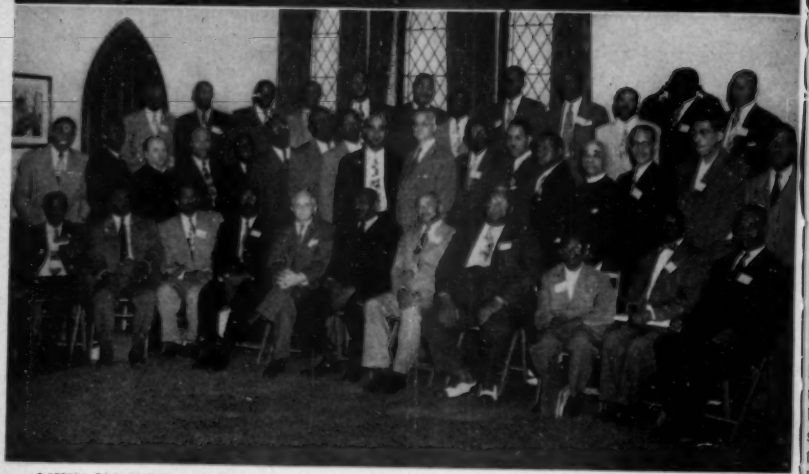
Tennessee: The Tennessee state conference of NAACP branches met in Knoxville August 24-25. The conference went on record as being opposed to southern regional colleges for Negroes "because it is an attempt to perpetuate segregation by circumventing the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court."

The same resolution urged the conference to "encourage qualified Negro applicants to seek admission to the graduate and professional schools of the University of Tennessee and other state-supported institutions."

Another resolution urged registration of 200,000 Negro voters in Tennessee by 1952.

Virginia: The U. S. Department of State covered part of the ceremonies of the fifteenth annual convention of the Virginia state conference held in Lynchburg October 20-22. Sections of the meeting were broadcast over the "Voice of America," carrying the speeches of Walter White, executive secretary, and Roy Wilkins, administrator.

Also present at the conference were the principals in some of the segregation fights in Virginia, Gregory H. Swanson, now a graduate law student at the University of Virginia, and Mrs.



NEW JUNIOR NAACP *youth council of Brooklyn, N. Y.* BOTTOM: *Religious leaders who pledged support of the NAACP at the 41st annual convention in Boston, Mass. The clergymen discussed coordination of church and NAACP programs at a luncheon with Walter White, executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Gloster Current, director of branches; and Walter Offutt, Jr., church secretary.*

Irene Morgan, principal in the jim-crow bus case.

The state conference is planning a legal action against a policeman who brutally beat a World War II veteran, blinding him in one eye. The brutal beating took place near Bedford, Va., on the night of August 1.

According to a statement released by Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference, the veteran, Claude Smith Jr., 30, of 1116 Chapel Street, Norfolk, reportedly mentally deficient, was aboard a Norfolk-bound bus en route from the Veterans' Administration Hospital at Roanoke when the incident took place. After the veteran boarded the bus at Roanoke, he met a stranger with whom he took several drinks. He said he had never before seen the man and does not know his name. But as the bus arrived in Bedford, police officers were waiting and placed both under arrest. Smith tried to reason with the officers, telling them that the other boy was a pretty good fellow and should not be arrested. Smith was then taken from the bus terminal, placed in a waiting police car, and driven around several minutes.

He then asked the two officers why they were holding him, the report continues, and told them he was on his way home from the Veteran's Hospital and showed them his discharge papers, adding that if he had done any wrong, he had money to pay for it. He continued to insist on knowing why he was being detained, he said, and all of a sudden, he was struck in the eye with the butt of a gun or a blackjack and knocked to the floor.

When he came to, the report states, his eye had been knocked out of its socket and he had knots all over his head. He regained consciousness as he was being returned, in steel handcuffs to the VA Hospital. Smith was quoted by an investigator for the NAACP as saying that he never was told why he was under arrest. The same investigator quoted Carter as admitting that he struck Smith in the eye with his blackjack. The officer attempted to justify his actions by asserting that he was attempting to strike the veteran over the head to knock him out after Smith attempted to take the sheriff's gun away from him.

SOUTHWEST REGION

Dallas: The regional office announces that attorneys J. R. Booker, of Little Rock, and U. S. Tate, regional special counsel, took the Fort Smith, Ark., school case before the U. S. Court of Appeals in St. Louis on September 19.

The Forth Smith case developed when Negro parents of that Arkansas city brought suit nearly two years ago against their school board on behalf of their children, charging that the school board was furnishing facilities to whites superior to those given Negroes and that the school board operated a junior college from which Negroes were excluded. Brought to trial before Federal District Judge J. E. Miller, the decision went adversely when Judge Miller held that no discriminations were being practiced against Negroes.

Natchitoches: The law suit brought by Roy S. Wilson seeking admission to Louisiana State University, heard September 25 before a three-judge federal court in New Orleans, resulted in a favorable decision on September 8 admitting Mr. Wilson to the Louisiana State University Law School. The ruling applies only to the law school and not to other departments.

Sweatt Victory Fund: As the Sweatt Victory Fund drive for $50,000, under the chairmanship of Dr. E. E. Ward of Dallas, swung into high gear the totals as reported to the office of A. Maceo Smith, secretary, as of September 22 were $2,412.82. Of this amount, said Mr. Smith, $1,814 has already been transmitted to Mr. Sweatt himself to

assist him in moving from Houston to Austin and entering the law school of the University of Texas. The balance of the money is on deposit under authority of a special finance committee of the nine-man board of trustees selected to administer the Sweatt Victory Fund.

Previously reported to the public through the newspapers two weeks ago was fund total of $558.82. Since then, the sum of $1,854 has been contributed to make the total stand now at the $2,412.82 figure. Donors since the last report are as follows:

Houston Beer Dealers, $619.00; District 1, National Alliance of Postal Employees, $500; Mr. and Mrs. Bonner Berry, $100; San Antonio Branch NAACP, $100; Dr. George D. Flemmings, $100; AKA, Houston Chapter, $50; Knights of Pythias of Texas, $50; Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads, $50; Taylor Naves, $30; Ladies Auxiliary of the Dental Association, $25; Methodist Women's Society, $25; Victoria Branch NAACP, $25; Mrs. R. A. Winn, $25; Mrs. H. G. Braswell, $10; C. R. Robinson, $10; Mrs. E. H. Chatman, $10; George W. Washington, $10; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sledge, $10; and Thomas Parr, $5.

The nine-man Board of Trustees working behind Dr. Ward in the Fund Drive consists of A. Maceo Smith, secretary, J. H. Clouser of Galveston, treasurer, Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads of Marshall, Dr. John W. Davis of Houston, Dr. C. B. Friday of Seguin, Dr. G. D. Flemmings of Fort Worth and Bishop Joseph Gomez of Waco. The Board of Directors consists of 68 other prominent Texas men and women.

An effective pamphlet titled, "The Sweatt Victory Drive; To Make Jim Crow an Outlaw in Texas," has been published and 10,000 copies are available for distribution. Pamphlets may be secured by writing Mr. Smith at 2011 North Washington Avenue, Dallas, and contributions may be made by remitting to the same address.

Euless: Displaying calm courage and unprecedented unity, the Negro parents of the little community of Euless, Texas, gathered up their 35 children at school-opening time on September 5, hauled them in automobiles two miles across country from their own settlement, known as Moshier Valley, and presented them to Supperintendent O. B. Powell of the "white" school for admission. After two hours of waiting the children were rejected by Powell, and thereafter were taken by their parents back to the ramshackle school in Moshier Valley, where they were enrolled.

But in that two hours drama was packed, and history was made climaxing the year-old fight the Moshier Valley people have waged against their school board on behalf of educational facilities for their children.

It will be recalled that a year ago these same parents, upon being ordered by their school board to send their children to school in Fort Worth, fifteen miles away, rebelled and did a number of things very quickly. They organized a branch of the NAACP, hired a teacher to tutor their children in the community church, raised $500, and filed a lawsuit to compel the school board to furnish school facilities for their children, within the district, equal to those furnished whites.

In April of this year the case went to trial before Federal District Judge Dooley, who handed down the revolutionary decision that the Euless school board must give Negro children school facilities equal to those accorded the white children in the district. Appeal of this decision by the school board is now pending, but meantime the board did little to improve the Negro school, which two years before had been condemned. When September came, it was in little better condition than was the September before.

Consequently, as school time approached, the parents determined what

they would do, and requested Dr. George D. Flemmings, president of the Fort Worth NAACP, Richard Hill, also of the Fort Worth branch, and Donald Jones, NAACP regional secretary, to accompany them and their children to the white school September 5 and act as their spokesmen.

The appearance of the Negroes at the Euless school at 9 a.m., September 5 was not without incident. About 150 whites gathered around the school auditorium, where the Negroes conferred with the superintendent and with S. W. Mills, president of the school board. Some of these whites were in ugly mood. They beat a young white photographer from a Fort Worth daily paper, and took his camera as well as that of R. C. Hickman, Negro photographer from Dallas. The cameras were later returned unharmed, although the film they contained had been destroyed. However, whatever further violence they had contemplated was thwarted by the sudden appearance of nearly a score of other photographers, newspapermen, and movie and television cameramen, who literally awed thoughts of violence out of existence with flashing bulbs and floodlights.

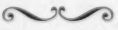
Queried as to the real meaning of the try to enroll at the Euless school, Donald Jones stated to the press:

"The determined people of Moshier Valley brought their children here today prepared to leave their youngsters if accepted, and now they are equally prepared to file another lawsuit seeking the admission they were today denied. They are thoroughly convinced, as anyone must be who compares the Euless and Moshier Valley schools, that equality of opportunity will not come for their children within the pattern of segregation, and they have made up their minds that if they can manage it, their children will enjoy the same facilities being used by the whites. The NAACP is ready to back them up. A lawsuit will result in two weeks."

Jones went on to state that such a lawsuit had been expected and prepared for several weeks ago, after it became evident that the school board at Euless was either unable or unwilling to make the Moshier Valley school equal to the one in Euless used by whites.

Louisiana: On September 24, the New Orleans national office NAACP fund of Louisiana held a special assembly at the Autocrat Club for the purpose of sitting with special counsel Thurgood Marshall, who gave a summary of the status of cases won and cases pending, including the Louisian State University cases, and the general financial status of the national office of the Association.

New York: A two-day conference and workshop meeting of key leaders and advisers of youth councils and college chapters of the NAACP from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island was held in New York City October 7-8.



DID YOU KNOW —

That Eugene Chen or Chen Yu-jens, the foreign minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Hankow in 1927, was a Sino-Negro from Trinidad? Chen's wife was Negro and his four children married Russians.

NOTICE OF NOMINATIONS TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NAACP

The nominating committee has nominated the following persons for membership on the national board of directors of the NAACP for the three-year term ending December 31, 1953:

THEODORE M. BERRY—Present member of the Board. Lawyer. Former Assistant prosecuting attorney, Cincinnati, Ohio. Former president Cincinnati branch NAACP. Present member of the City Council of Cincinnati.

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE—Present member of the Board, New York. Recipient of Nobel Prize for 1950. UN Mediator for Palestine. Director, Division of Trusteeship of the UN.

JUDAH CAHN—Present member of the Board. Rabbi, Temple Israel, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.

ROSCOE DUNJEE—Present member of the Board. Editor, *Black Dispatch*, Oklahoma City, Okla. President, Oklahoma conference N A A C P branches.

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES—Present member of the Board. Minister Emeritus of Community Church, New York.

DR. JESSE L. LEACH—Physician of Flint, Michigan. President, Michigan state conference of branches.

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN—Present member of the board. Former director of UNRRA. Former governor of New York state. At present United States senator from New York.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS—Present member of the Board. President of Trade Union Health and Accident Association.

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS—President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. Public Speaker. Educator.

DR. JAMES J. MCCLENDON—Present member of the Board. Physician and surgeon, Detroit, Michigan. Former president Detroit branch NAACP.

HON. WAYNE MORSE—Present member of the Board. United States senator from Oregon.

NELSON ROCKEFELLER—Present Chairman of Rockfeller Center. Interests include Rockefeller Foundation, General Education Board. Has done much to assist in development of native populations of Venezuela and Brazil.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT — Present member of the Board. Chairman Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations. United States representative to the UN General Assembly 1949. Writer.

DR. J. M. TINSLEY—Present member of the Board. Dentist, Richmond, Va. Civic and fraternity leader. President, Virginia state conference of branches, NAACP.

MRS. JESSIE VANN—Present member of the Board. Publisher and treasurer of the *Pittsburgh Courier*.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS—President of the branch of the Oranges and Maple, Orange, N. J.

New nominees for the Board in the above list are

Dr. Jesse Leach, Flint, Mich.
Dr. Benjamin Mays, Atlanta, Ga.
Nelson Rockefeller, New York, N. Y.
Samuel Williams, East Orange, N. J.

The constitution of the NAACP provides:

"Independent nominations may be made by petitions signed by not less than thirty members of the Association in good standing by filing the same with the Secretary *not later than No-*

(*Continued on page* 674)

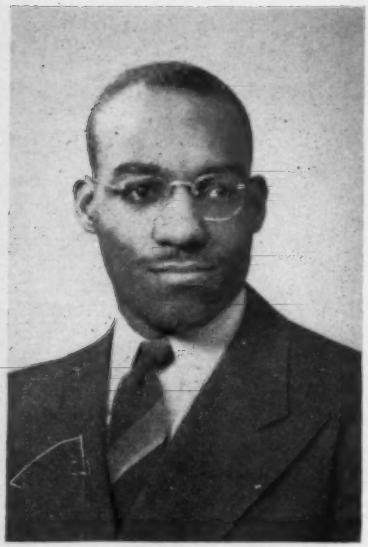
Acme

VALLEY FORGE—*Boy scouts from the Harrisburg, Pa., area look over a Revolutionary War cannon during their tour of Valley Forge, scene of the giant scout jamboree in July. L. to R: Peter Zemo, Middletown; Ernest Reeves, Middletown; Bob Williams, Harrisburg; and Tom Miller, Camp Hill.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That the United States Government maintains a double wage scale in the Panama Canal Zone? Natives of the tropics are classified as "local rate employees" (formerly *silver*); American whites, as "U.S. rate employees" (formerly *gold*). Needless to say, the natives get the dirty jobs and worst pay; the whites, the better jobs and best pay.

College and School News



JAMES D. SINGLETARY
Ph.D., University of Chicago

James D. Singletary was awarded his Ph. D. degree by the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO in September. He received his A.M. from the same institution in 1946, was a fellow during 1949-1950, and received his doctorate from the department of education. His thesis was "The Interpersonal Perceptions of Teachers and Administrative Leaders: An Exploratory Study in Teacher Group Relations."

Dr. Singletary has been appointed chairman of the department of edu-

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or The Registrar

MARY C. McLEAN
Ed. D., Columbia University

cation at Prairie View A. and M. college, Prairie View, Texas.

■

Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., was inaugurated sixth president of FLORIDA A. and M. College on November 4. Before becoming president of Florida A. and M., Dr. Gore was for twenty-three years dean of Tennessee state college. He holds a B. A. from Depauw university, where he was a Rector scholar; an M. A. from Harvard; and his Ph. D. from Columbia.

■

When CHEYNEY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE opened this fall, President Leslie Pinckney Hill, welcomed the largest group of students in the history of the college ever to enroll for

a single term. Officials list the total enrollment at 384, a significant figure since the number of veterans has been on the decline for the past two years.

The college reports the following staff changes: Dr. Miriam Thrall replaces Katherine Robinson, who is out on disability leave, as teacher of English; Catherine Lane joins the department of physical education; and Dr. Lulu Johnson returns as dean of women and teacher of history.

■

Representatives of leading Negro organizations and educational institutions joined with officers and trustees of THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY and members of the Carnegie Corporation to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary exhibition of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, History, and the Arts. The exhibition, which is housed in a special exhibition room of the 42nd Street Library, opened October 5 and will be on view until November 30. Among the speakers at the opening ceremonies on October 5 were Langston Hughes, Franklin Hopper, former director of the library; Charles Dollard, president of the Carnegie Corporation; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford college; and Ralph A. Beals, director of the library.

The Schomburg Collection was started by the late Arthur A. Schomburg, a Puerto Rican, who set out to disprove his teacher's assertion that "the Negroes have made no history." In so doing, he assembled a valuable collection of material by or about Negroes. His collection was purchased in 1925 by the Carnegie

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Corporation for $10,000 and presented to the New York Public Library. It is housed at the 136th Street Branch and became the core for the present collection.

■

The new academic year at ALBANY STATE COLLEGE was officially launched in September with a two-day preschool conference of lectures, discussions, and announcements of functions of the various divisions of the college.

The Columbus, Ga., branch of the college open officially on September 18, with a large enrollment.

■

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE opened its 1950-1951 academic years on September 11, when the incoming freshman class began its series of

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Box No. 25 — Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

tests and orientation activities.

Wynona Moore, head of the department of modern foreign languages, has been awarded a Fulbright Grant for study in France. Miss Moore sailed for France in September, where she will study for eight months at the University of Grenoble.

■

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Pa.) students have pledged continued activity in discrimination cases in Chester county. This decision was made after the Chester county grand jury refused to indict two Oxford business men on charges of discrimination brought against them by Lincoln officials and students.

The cases arose when Dr. Horace Mann Bond, university president; John A. Davis, professor of political science; Jacques Wilmore, honor student and president of the college chapter of the NAACP; Peyton Gray, student; preferred charges against Chris Vergos, proprietor of the Oxford Hotel; and Joseph Crowl, proprietor of the Oxford theatre; for discriminating against them on the evening of April 26, 1950.

Lincoln students will receive more than $111,000 in scholarships and work assistance during the coming school year.

Scholarships awarded to Pennsylvania students from special funds provided for this purpose will reach the $56,000 mark. Scholarships for upper-classmen, awarded on the basis of superior standing, will amount to $12,000. Freshmen scholarships, awarded on the basis of high standing in national competitive examinations, will exceed $8,000. Special scholarship funds for African

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students will amount to $3,500. Lincoln will enroll thirty African students this year and African organizations are expected to match the university scholarship donation with an additional $10,000 in grants for African students alone.

■

The ATLANTA COLLEGE OF MORTUARY SCIENCE, Atlanta, Ga., has been recently authorized to award one scholarship in restorative art to the outstanding restorative-art student from each graduating class, retroactive to May 1, 1950. This scholarship, valued at $100, is made possible through the generosity of Edward Johnson, dean of the Post Graduate Institute of Restorative Art, Chicago.

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President Rutus Clement announces three new staff appointments at the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY LABORATORY SCHOOL in the persons of Mrs. Selma White Richardson, as principal and an instructor in the Atlanta University school of education; Mrs. Ollie D. Love, to teach the second grade; and Mrs. Mary Gibson, to the sixth grade.

■

Dr. Milton Nabrit, dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, has been granted a sabbatical semester for scientific studies on a Carnegie grant-in-aid in Belgium. Dr. Nabrit will engage in research at the University of Brussels, and his plans call for investigation of the theories of Dr. A. M. Dalcq on causality and morphogenesis. Dr. Nabrit, a biologist and chairman of the Atlanta department of biology, has spent many summers at Woods Hole, Mass., as an investigator in the Marine Biological Laboratory.

The 1950 charter day observations at Atlanta, on October 16, were marked by two elaborate events, an all-university convocation, at which the speaker was Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk; and a formal dinner held in the evening.

Atlanta, with the cooperation of the Carnegie Corporation, sponsored a library conference on the campus in November. Purpose of the conference was to clarify new trends in library education and to give guidance and direction to teachers of library service courses in Negro colleges.

The sociology department, under the direction of its chairman, Dr.

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Mozell Hill, will conduct a post-survey of the multiphasic health program held in Atlanta, Ga., during the spring of 1950. Professors Hyland Lewis and Albert Whiting, and two new research workers, Robert Mugge and Lucille Logan, will assist in the survey.

■

SPELMAN COLLEGE announces the following new staff appointments: Carolyn Goodman, in the department of the dance; Mrs. Irene Jackson, in French; Gladys Webber, as registrar; Baldwin Burroughs, in speech and drama; Mrs. Grace Jason Perry, in the areas of personnel and guidance; Mrs. Freddye Henderson, in home economics; and Anna Maxwell, as teacher in the nursery school.

To counselling positions in the dormitories, the college has added Ellen Peterson, of Quincy, Mass.; Clarissa Hervey, of Boston, Mass.; and Mrs. Ruth Gentry, of Chicago, Ill. Minnie Felton succeeds Helen Yoomans as dietitian. Alice Duncan, a graduate of Spelman in 1934, has been appointed assistant dietitian.

Lynette Saine, member of the educational department was awarded a Ph. D. degree in English by the University of Chicago at its September convocation. Miss Saine's dissertation, "Relationships of Selected Factors to the Reading Interest of Negro College Freshmen," was a study of students enrolled in the colleges of the Atlanta university center. Miss Saine holds her A. B. from Spelman and an M. A. from Atlanta university.

■

Formal dedication exercises of the TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE school of veter-

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inary medicine were held on October 14, with a distinguished group representing the veterinary profession present for the ceremony. The dedicatory address was made by Dr. E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View.

The Tuskegee school of veterinary medicine opened in the fall of 1945, graduated its first class in 1949, and with the 1950-class has turned out a total of twenty-one graduates. The school is officially accreditated by the American Veterinary Medical Association, and its graduates have passed state boards of examiners in several different states.

The golden jubilee celebration of the National Negro Business League was observed at Tuskegee August 29-September 1, with 114 delegates present and more than 350 persons present for the four-day meeting.

■

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE reports 28 new staff members for the school year 1950-1951. Seven of the 28 will serve at the Norfolk division of the college; the other 21, at Petersburg.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel was inaugurated as fifth president of Virginia State on October 14. He was elected to the presidency of the 68-year-old institution on December 15, 1949, and assumed the duties of his office on February 1, 1950. President Daniel has had over twenty-five years of successful experience in the field of education, both as teacher and administrator.

■

Sixty-two students received their degrees at the summer session of WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE on

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August 25, with the convocation address being delivered by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk.

On August 18, the college was host to five visiting representatives of German trade unions and workers' education groups. The group was brought to America by the United States Department of Labor to observe American industrial institutions, trade union practices, and adult education.

President Davis reports twenty changes in the faculty and staff of the college for the new academic year.

■

Robert C. Weaver, director of fellowships of the JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION, announces the second annual competition for Opportunity Fellowships. Awards are made to American citizens who because of artificial barriers of race, religion, or region of residence, have not had opportunity to achieve their full potential. Preference is given to applicants under thirty-five.

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Book Reviews

IMPORTANT FIGURE

The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass. **By Philip S. Foner. New York: International Publishers, 1950. Vol. I, *Early Years*, pp. 448. $4.00. Vol. II, *Pre-Civil War Decade*, pp. 576. $4.50.**

For a long time Frederick Douglass, one of the really important figures in American history, has been neglected. In the standard histories of the United States scholars like Rhodes, McMaster, and Channing have given this Negro but passing mention, while Dumond, in his book on anti-slavery beginnings of the Civil War, omitted Douglass completely. But this oversight is being corrected by current historiographers and the last few years have seen the appearance of biographies which are beginning to rectify this needless omission in the chronicling of American life. The study of *Frederick Douglass* in 1948 by Benjamin Quarles was a helpful dissertational treatment but in no sense could it be construed as definitive.

The volumes here represent two in a series of a projected four-volume study covering the *Early Years, Pre-Civil War Decade, The Civil war,* and *Reconstruction and After*. If the latter two compendiums measure up to the two reviewed here, then future scholars will have a source of information on Douglass that is both extensive and intensive, and will leave only scattered remnants to be collected. The author's six years of research have proved fruitful far beyond his own expectations and Dr. Foner has been well rewarded for his scholarly efforts in bringing together in these volumes the most important of Douglass' writings, speeches, letters, and editorials.

In volume I, *Early Years,* the birth and childhood of Douglass are treated, his escape to New York, initiation into the Abolition movement, work as an anti-slavery agent, founding of the newspaper *The North Star,* and his career as editor and publisher are assessed, but the major part of the book is devoted to a chronicling of his writings and speeches. It is in these latter that the emergence of Douglass the man is portrayed and a study of them shows a maturity that was buttressed by an intense desire for the rights of all, not only of Negroes. On the rights of woman he asserted, "All that distinguishes a man as an intelligent and accountable being, is equally true of woman, and . . . our doctrine is that 'right is of no sex.'" His pronouncements on jim crow and the irresponsible remarks of southern whites concerning its eradication have point today in the drive to wipe out this undemocratic practice which still persists. Replying to the claims of Henry Clay that freeing of the slaves would result in rape, carnage, extinction and expulsion of the blacks, he refuted the charges with the concrete fact of the results of liberation of Negroes in the West Indies which was attended by none of these occurrences. But his catholic interests are to be found in

the wide range of topics on which he spoke and wrote: the chicanery of northern whites, the Revolution of 1848, freedom of speech, the right to criticize the government, the Mexican war, world peace, political parties, Negro colonization, the constitution, the free soil movement and a host of others. What is most remarkable is that this former slave did all of this before he was thirty-three years old, for the first volume ends with the year 1849.

In the *Pre-Civil War Decade*, 1850-1860, Douglass devoted himself even more intensely to the fight to abolish slavery. By now he was an international figure, an outstanding orator, distinguished editor, and the one really recognized Negro leader in the nation. He was a firm Garrisonian abolitionist in his early years, but this decade saw his withdrawal from the Garrisonian doctrine of moral suasion and adoption of militant abolitionism. It was during this era that Douglass showed his insight into the overall relationship of slavery and all other problems affecting America, and he consistently stressed the inter-relationship of the struggle to liberate the slaves with all other movements for human liberty.

His writings and speeches in this second volume are even more expansive and pertinent, but of course this was to be expected since he was growing intellectually as he moved and traveled about the world. This period contains some of his most historic experiences, for it was a time when the temper of America was becoming white hot over the slavery issue. Here we find Douglass speaking forthrightly on the Compromise of 1850, condemning color prejudice, taking a stand against American imperialistic aspirations towards Cuba, denouncing the fugitive slave law, encouraging Negroes to acquire learning in trades as well as letters, advocating Negro suffrage, excoriating the Dred-Scott decision, becoming the leading personality in the Negro convention movement. This period marked his enriching associations with Charles Sumner, John Brown, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Harriet Beecher Stowe and others. In this era of his life, which ends when he was forty-three years of age and just before the onset of internecine strife, Frederick Douglass received the training and gained the experience that were necessary for him to achieve the statesmanship he would so sorely need during the years of war that were soon to follow, a time that would call for all of his skill and courage and use of every ounce of intellect to guide him and those he served wisely and well.

In each of these two volumes Dr. Foner has done a competent analysis of Douglass the man. In evaluating Douglass as a person he has not failed to point out his weaknesses or the inconsistencies in his character; he has not glosed over those traits which detract from his greatness—selfishness and urge for personal glory, the inclination to dominate, and so on—but he has been objective in handling these by placing them in their proper perspective so that the reader can understand these shortcomings in respect to the total personality of this historic figure. His assessment has been well rounded, but what is more important, he has let Douglass speak for himself in his own way and material, verbatim, so that one can make his own analysis and draw his own conclusions. There is in these volumes material hitherto unpublished in any other collection, and the reference notes provide a rich source of explanatory and bibliographical data that make for better comprehension of the material in the body of each volume. Each contains a helpful index to round out a sound and scholarly piece of work. Whatever the deficiencies of these biographies they are too insignficant to mar an

otherwise competently done contribution of tremendous historical value.

HUGH H. SMYTHE

OTHER WORLDS

Black and White. **By Martin Flavin. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950. 332 pp. $4.00.**

When Martin Flavin decided to make a trip through parts of Africa he said, "I was not qualified to do more than record the vagrant impressions I gathered by the way . . . I would report, as carefully as I could, the facts as I observed them." In *Black and White* he has adhered to his purpose with a steadfastness that gives the volume a quality of reliability unusual in a travel book.

In an informative tour he began in Capetown, Union of South Africa, traversed due north to the Congo, and then worked his way westward through the heart of this great Belgian colonial possession. In South Africa he encountered a social order that classified people into whites living on a human scale and black leading a subhuman existence. The indefensible pass laws, the exploitation in the mines, the unhealthy native ghetto cities, the complete lack of justice for nonwhites, the utter senselessness of jim crow everywhere he went led him to remark, "I thought we had a race problem in America," but here was racial evil at its worst. At least "every step the black man is able to take in America has the support of law—of National law at least; in South Africa every step he takes is in violation and defiance of it."

From this stronghold of white supremacy at its functional epitome, he went to Bechuanaland, recently in the news because of Seretse Khama, the African chief who was banished from his people because he married an English white girl. Here the author saw much and learned something about the Bamangwatos from Seretse's uncle, the politically wise Chief Tshekedi Khama, who, too has since been driven from his native land by the English. He saw schools being built, attempts at sanitation improvement, health betterment, and many other constructive works being done to lift a primitive people to a plane that will enable them to live in a world vastly different from that in which their ancestors dwelt. Of significant attention was the dignified demeanor of these Africans as contrasted with the submissive, beast-like shyness of those in South Africa.

But it was in the Congo that Flavin came abruptly into another world. "Physically, historically, politically, and spiritually . . . the Congo differs widely from its neighbors." Here he saw a nation in the making, a black man's country where the ratio of black to white is 330 to one. Two-thirds of the book is devoted to his stay in this Belgian colony. Here were Negroes performing skilled tasks, receiving education of a sort, and moving about with a freedom unknown elsewhere he had been. Keen observer that he was, Flavin, however, was not misled by superficialities; he looked upon many aspects of this colonizing process while inwardly questioning the validity of the policy being pursued. He noticed here, also, the color line but it was finely drawn and more discreetly enforced. He noticed that even here a black man had no basic rights. "What a Native may be up to, in his house or out of it, in the town or in the bush, is more or less the business of any European, official or civilian."

In the course of such a trip one is sure to meet a variety of people and Flavin met his share. A fat and stupid white man, twenty years in the Congo, who could not remember a single thing worthwhile to tell him. And there was the Belgian Major, who was sure the Negro brain was inferior to the white but never could produce an authoritative source to buttress his assumption. Another was a homesick Belgian youth

with a defective stomach and uneasy conscience—"he could not harmonize the behavior of his fellow Europeans with his Christian principles." There, too, was the chief electrician of a hotel in the Congo, an African, who was sure he would enjoy living in America where he thought he could earn a lot of money (no one had told him about the jim crow practices in American labor unions). Also, he observed a group of sickly looking mulatto girls, woefully cared for by some zealous American missionaries who were more soul-conscious than sensible. And Père Boelaert, a Catholic priest, two decades in the Congo, was sickened at what he saw the civilizing process doing to the indigenous people, victims of the policy of placing economic expediency over all considerations of a humane and moral nature. And there were many others.

Martin Flavin was a tourist, so he can be excused for the few errors he made in recording what he saw and heard and read about. He would have broadened his knowledge more precisely had he made acquaintance with the works of Mungo Park who visited the West Coast of Africa in the eighteenth century and found a highly organized civilization in the kingdom of Benin, with a social order as complex and ordered as any western society has ever known; if he had read the works of Rattray on the Ashanti, or consulted the material of Herskovits on the kingdom of Dahomey. Then he would not have assumed that the social hierarchy he found among the Ruanda was unusual or rare. And being the cosmopolite that he is, one wonders how he could conclude, "Visibly at least there is little to distinguish the Native in South Africa from his brother in Harlem or New Orleans!" But for such slips as these he can be forgiven. For of what he saw he said, "some . . . I realized, I might readily misinterpret," and these mistakes are not too significant in an otherwise commendable book.

Black and White is more than a travelogue in print. It has currency because Africa is in the throes of emerging onto the world scene as an important geographical-political entity and is the last stronghold of the colonial powers. But best of all, it is the picture of a people as seen and felt and understood through the discerning eyes, understanding mind, and sympathetic heart of a man whose zest for life has qualified him to assess humanity with a profoundness that gives the book an endurable human touch and lasting historical value.

HUGH H. SMYTHE

DR. HUGH H. SMYTHE *is a regular reviewer for The Crisis.*

IN BRIEF

***Brazilian Culture: An Introduction to the Study of Culture in Brazil.* By Fernando de Azevedo. Translated by William Rex Crawford. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1950. XXIX+562 pp. $12.50.**

This book offers perhaps the best survey of Brazilian culture—historic, economic, sociological, political, artistic, educational, and literary—available in English. Originally pubished in 1943 (with a second edition in 1944) as *A Cultura Brasileira*, this brilliant though formless study offers detailed answers to almost every question a foreigner may ask about Brazil. So vast is the material and so disorderly is it in detail, that the average reader is likely to toss the book aside in bewilderment. But for the student who wants sources, detailed facts, and adequate bibliographies this book is a gold mine. There are 418 pages of pictures of landscapes, buildings, architecture, statesman, scholars, Negro and Indian types, and other aspects of this vast country. A monumental encyclopedia of fact done into readable English by a scholarly expert on Brazil.

Having a Baby. **By Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher. New York: The New American Library 1950. 191 pp. 25¢.**

According to the experts, this year's crop of babies should set a new high in postwar production. Last year's figures topped 3,581,000. For the benefit of all expectant parents, *Having a Baby* answers the questions that inevitably arise as to what to do about the new addition to the family. The book authoritatively treats every aspect of pregnancy, including conception and natural childbirth, as well as the folklore and history of pregnancy and birth. There are informative illustrations by Leon Schlossberg.

BOARD NOMINATIONS

(*Continued from page* 658)

vember 1 of each year. The Secretary shall send to each branch of the Association not later than November 15 of each year a ballot containing the nominations of the Nominating Committee, plus the nominations by independent petition. Each branch at its annual meeting shall by vote of the members present make its choices for the members of the Board of Directors. The said choices shall be marked upon the ballot submitted by the Secretary and the said ballot shall be signed by the president and secretary of the branch and must be returned to the national office not later than December 31 of each year. The said ballots shall be held by the Secretary in a safe place until the annual meeting.

"At each annual meeting the said ballots shall be opened by a committee selected at said annual meeting and counted on the following basis:

	Members		*Votes*
Branches of from	50	to 100	2
	100	500	3
	500	1,000	4
	1,000	2,500	5
	2,500	5,000	6
	5,000	10,000	8
	10,000	20,000	9
Over	20,000		10

"Any ballot or ballots containing the name or names of any persons for election to the said Board not nominated in accordance with the Constitution shall be void."

REGIONAL EDUCATION

(*Continued from page* 632)

lustrative stem from the case in Maryland where the application of Esther McCready for admittance to the University of Maryland school of nursing was turned down, admittedly because of race. Without the consent of the Board of Control, the University of Maryland's Board of Regents' answer to the court suit that followed was that equal facilities were being provided at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, through the Southern regional program. The relevant fact here is that the Board of Control, made up of the governor and three members from each of the thirteen participating southern states, after an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the university regents to delete the regional program from their defense, intervened as a friend of the court. The intervention stated: "The Board's position is that it shall make regional arrangements to supplement facilities within the States. It is not the purpose of the Board that the regional compact and the contracts

for services thereunder shall serve any State as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities established under existing State and Federal laws and court decisions." The Maryland Court of Appeals granted Miss McCready's petition and in so doing, sustained the Board's position. The case is being appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

CONSTRUCTIVE ELEMENTS

Pertinent, too, in a review of the facts is the published statement (*Higher Education*, January 1, 1950) of the Board Chairman, Millard Caldwell of Florida: "The plan is not intended to relieve the states of any responsibility under the Fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution, nor can it, for that matter."

The Richmond *News-Leader* recognized the pertinence of Mr. Caldwell's comment. In an editorial on August 16, 1950, the *News-Leader* stated:

> The regional scheme offers tremendous possibilities for the South to pool its resources, however, and hostility to the idea may be lessening among Negro spokesmen. Yet it needs to be emphasized that "regional" education for Negroes in certain fields will not meet court requirements of "substantial equality" so long as education for white students in those fields is provided in segregated state institutions. Virginia's support of Meharry Medical School in Tennessee is a commendable action, but this aid in no way lessens the responsibility of the State to provide medical training for Negroes *in Virginia* as long as it provides this opportunity for white students.

On the other side of the picture are the positive, constructive elements provided in development of the regional program: The fact that for the first time in history, Negro and white educators and the political forces of the South have a public agency which provides a forum for discussing their educational problems and proposing solutions of those that can be attacked through interstate collaboration. There are Negro representatives on the Board, on the executive committee, and on the commissions. Some leaders hold that the possibilities for advancing understanding and for developing a progressive program are far greater in this environment than in any public, state-supported agency anywhere in the United States.

These are essential facts that should be considered in any real assessment of the program's worth.

OTHER ARGUMENTS

To enter the realm of argument briefly, there are some who argue that any agency or organization not actively working *for the elimination of segregation* is to be opposed. They do not support the regional program for what it does, but oppose it for what it does not do. This is like complaining that a steamboat will not fly and scorning the jet plane for its failure to plow.

Some oppose the regional plan's operation in that it serves to improve those Negro institutions participating and helps them educate more students from a broader area. This argument, carried to the extreme, would call for the withdrawal of all support for all Negro institutions and for their immediate collapse—all this purely as a means of hitting

(*Continued on page* 678)

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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REGIONAL EDUCATION

(*Continued from page* 675)

at segregation. In the fact of the crucial need of our day for more and better institutions of higher learning in the South, this argument is unsound. If this were done, too few members of the presnt generation of Negro youth would have the opportunity to receive college training. The great leadership potential of these young people would thus be lost, just when American democracy needs it most.

The social, economic, political progress of the Negro, great as it has been in the past, can continue only through better education for all races. It is the purpose and responsibility of the regional program to work for the improvement of higher education in the South, whether it is available in public or private, segregated or nonsegregated, men's schools or co-educational institutions.

NO SET MOLD

The program is a developmental one; actually, there is no "plan" or set mold; it is a living, growing, changing program which will expand in accordance with the needs and resources of the region.

Educators of high esteem have given encouraging endorsement to the program. Dr. John Dale Russell, director, Division of Higher Education, United States Office of Education, has termed it 'An historic step in education that is certain to have an important effect upon the whole country."

Dr. George F. Zook, president, American Council on Education, said of the program, "The South thus is showing the way to the rest of the country."

Dr. Ralph McDonald, executive secretary, Department of Higher Education, National Education Association, has called it 'A highly constructive step in education."

Dr. Edmund E. Day, president of Cornell University, wrote: "I am persuaded that significant principles of action have been adopted by this Board, and the current program designed to put them into effect gives promise of establishing a pattern of organization of very wide relevance."

These educators weigh the program in the only way it can be accurately weighed. This is through assessment of how well it meets the challenge of the purpose under which it was created:

"The Board shall be devoted to the task of assisting states and institutions and agencies concerned with higher education in their efforts to advance knowledge and to improve the social and economic level of the southern region."

NATIVE SON

(*Continued from page* 626)

mal. In order to preserve his integrity and not drink too much or covet his neighbor's wife he has to be restrained by fear of what his neighbors will say. Missing such restraints in France, he soon sinks into moral decay. But then one mustn't generalize."

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